

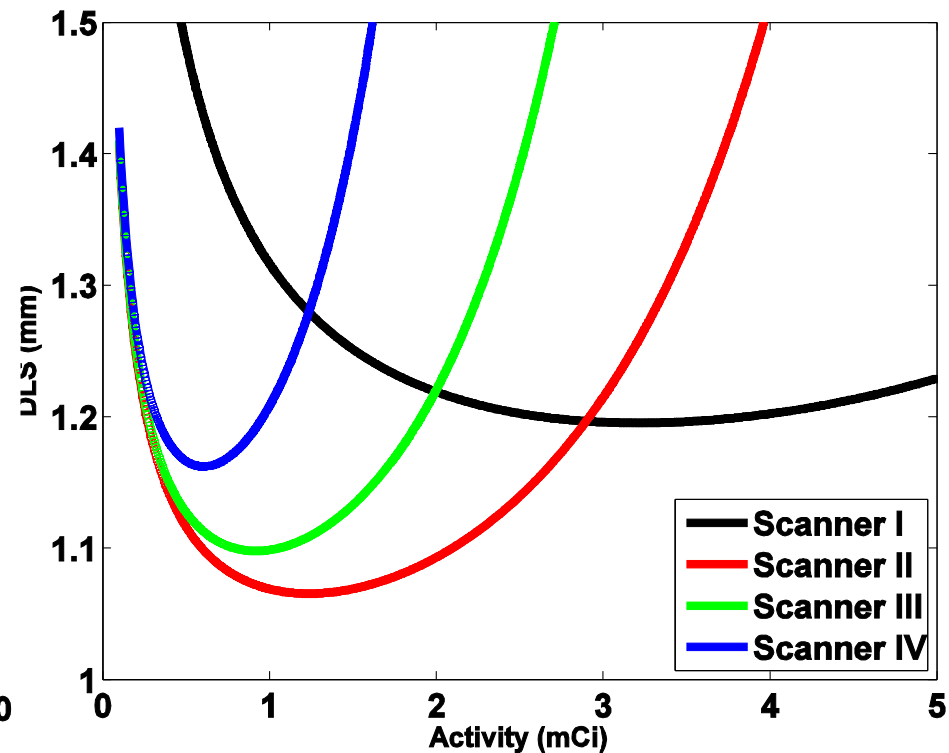
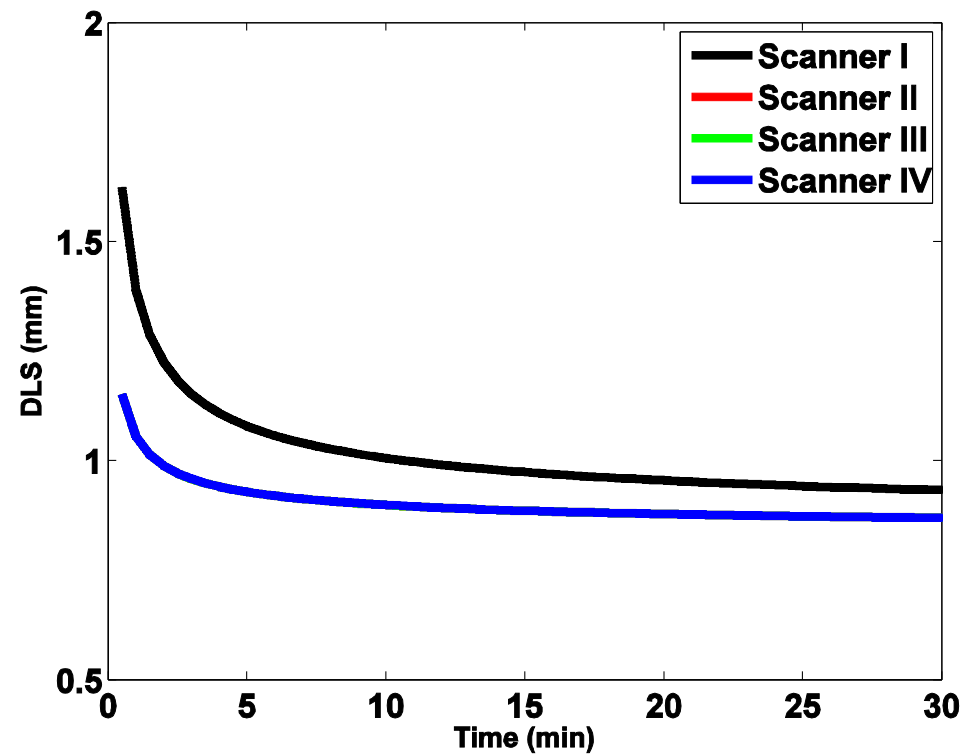
Experience in Using Large-Area Detector Panels for Building a High-Sensitivity Small-Animal PET Scanner

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Department of Radiology
The University of Chicago

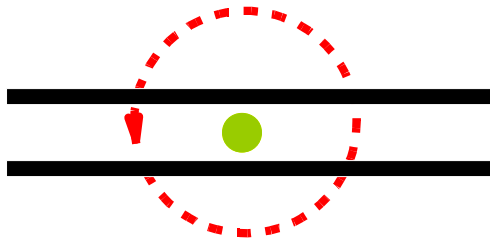


Significance of high sensitivity



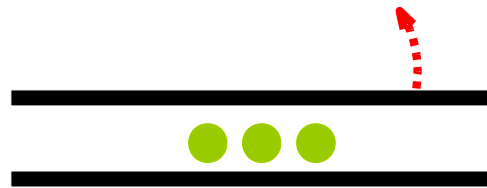
A simple concept

(a)



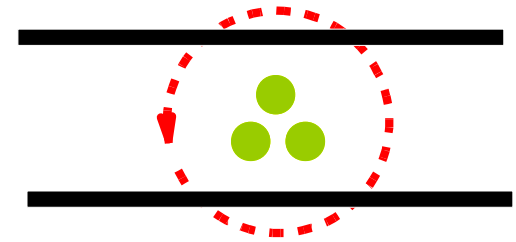
high sensitivity
high scatter
high randoms
single subject
complete data

(b)



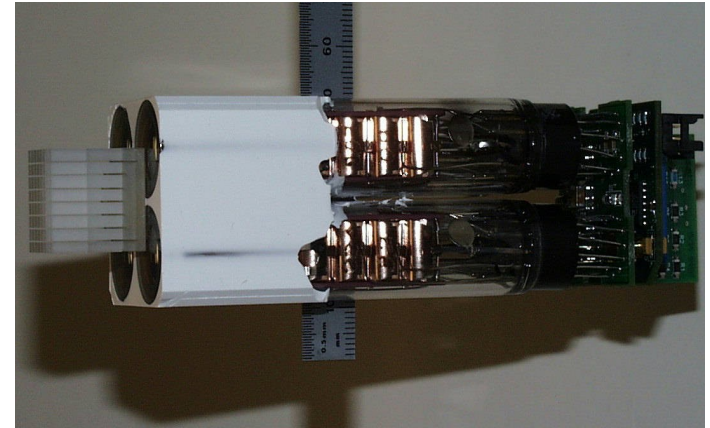
high sensitivity
high scatter
high randoms
multiple subjects
incomplete data?

(c)



reduced sensitivity
reduced scatter
reduced randoms
complete data

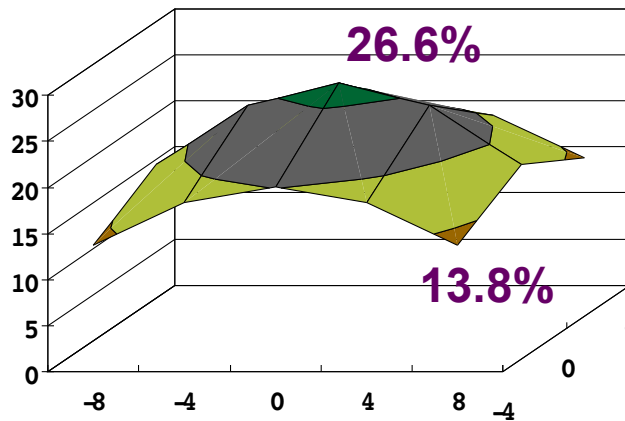
A Table-Top Prototype



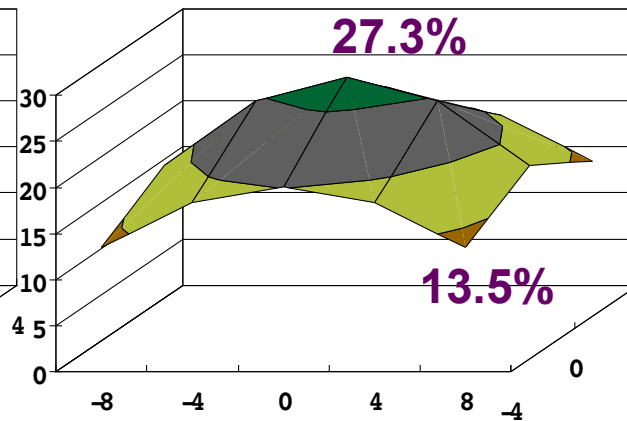
- 104x72 LSO/LYSO dual-layered crystals, $2.1 \times 2.1 \times 20 \text{ mm}^3$ in size, binary DOI, quadrant-sharing
- Covers $\sim 80\%$ solid angle with 5cm spacing, $\sim 38\%$ central sensitivity

Scanner Sensitivity

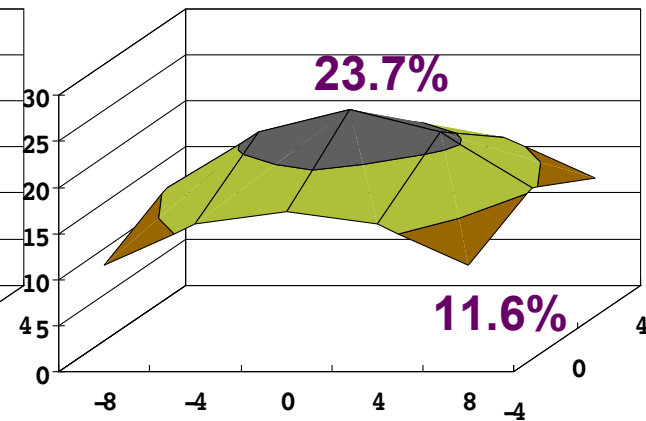
@Central plane, CW=10ns



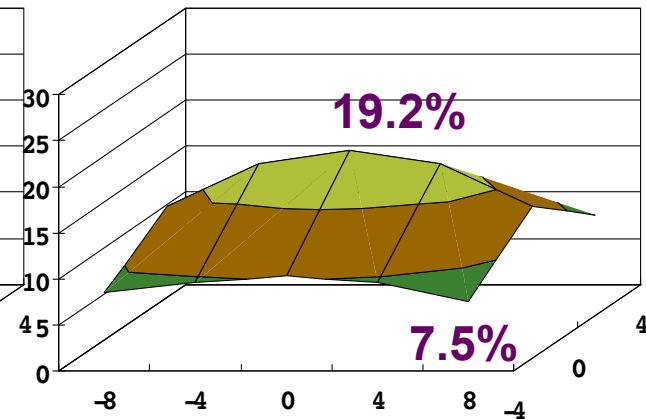
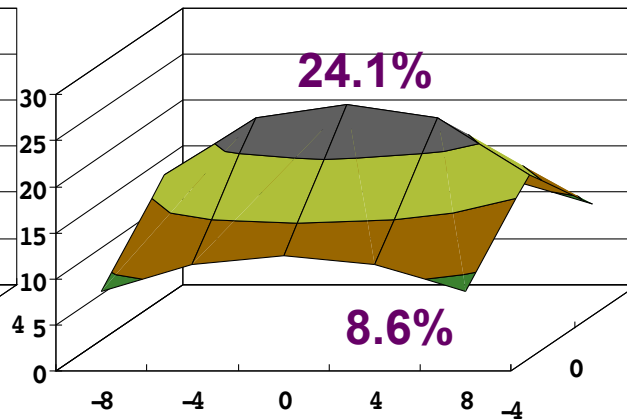
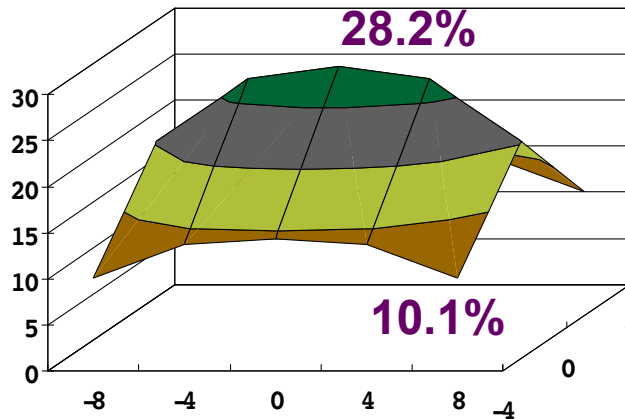
200-750 keV



250-750 keV

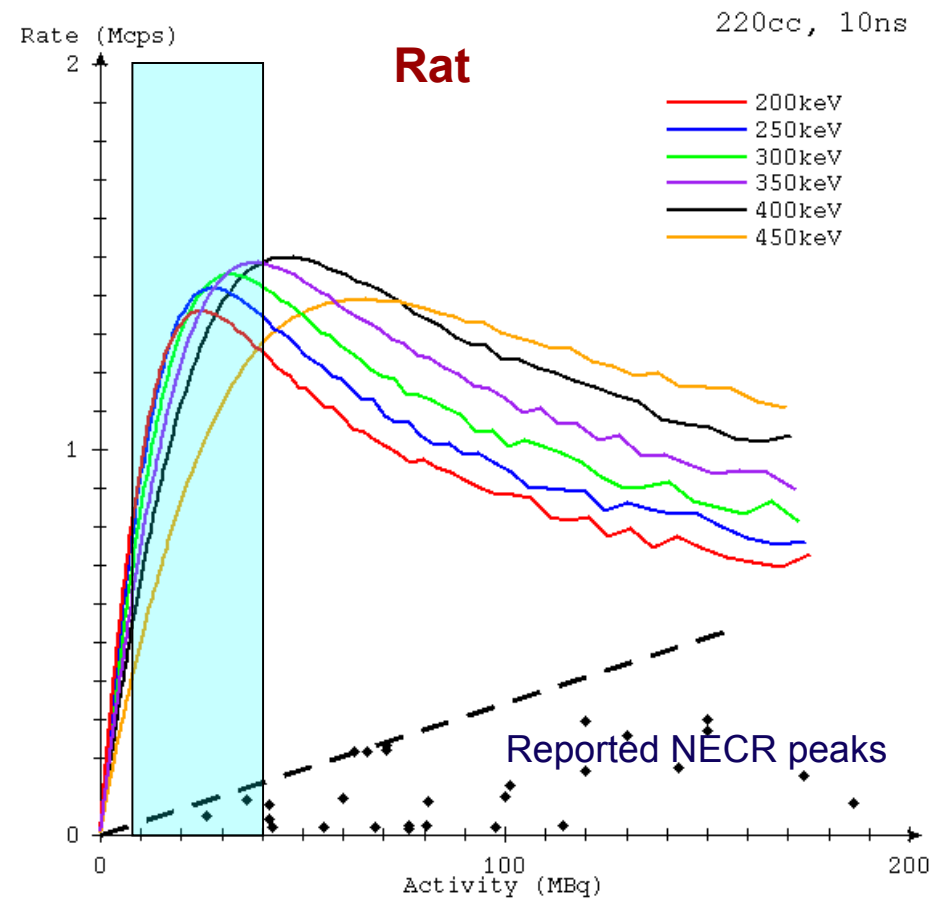
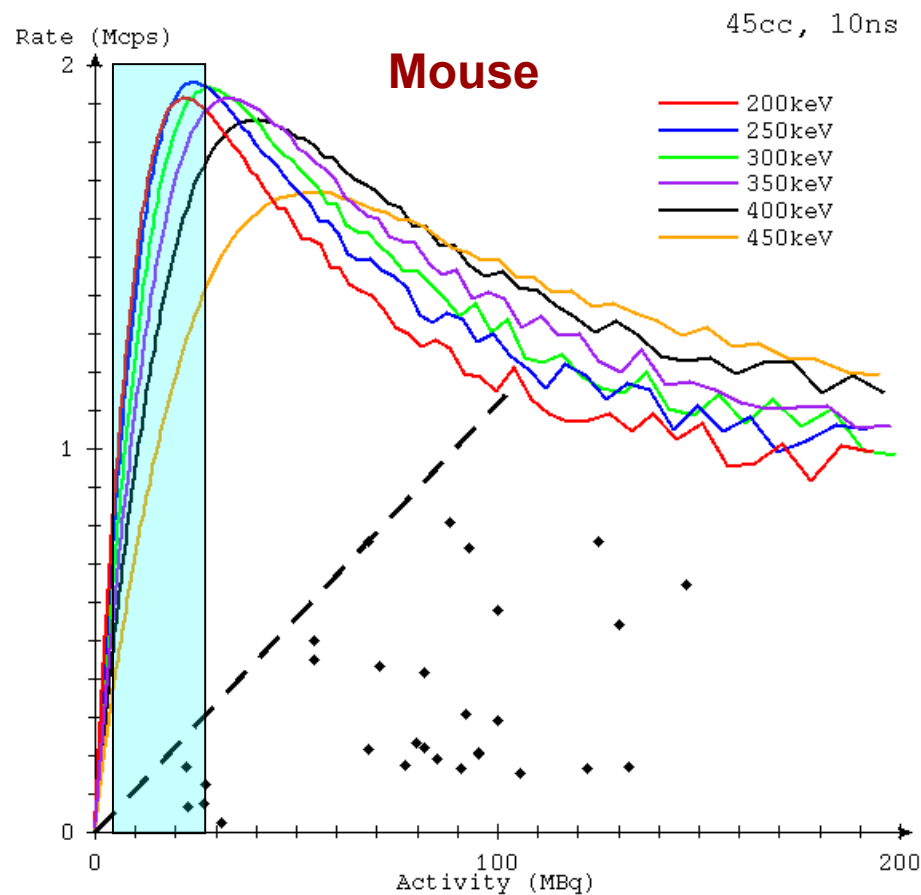


300-750 keV

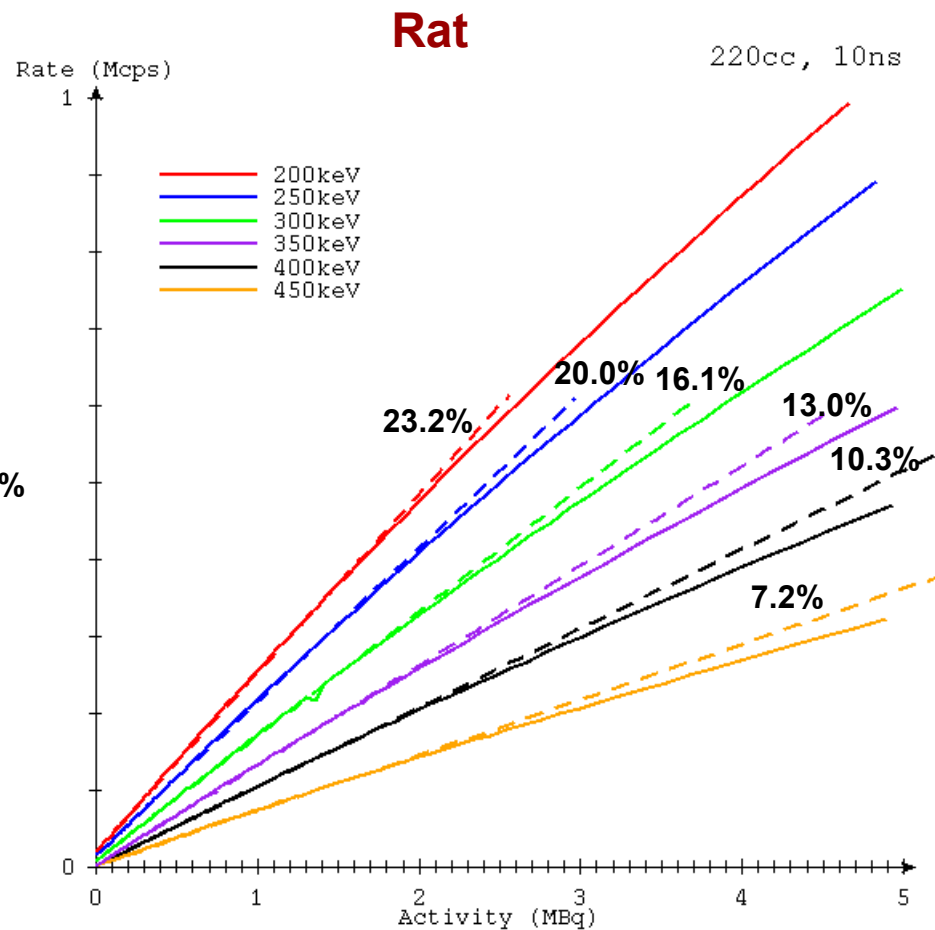
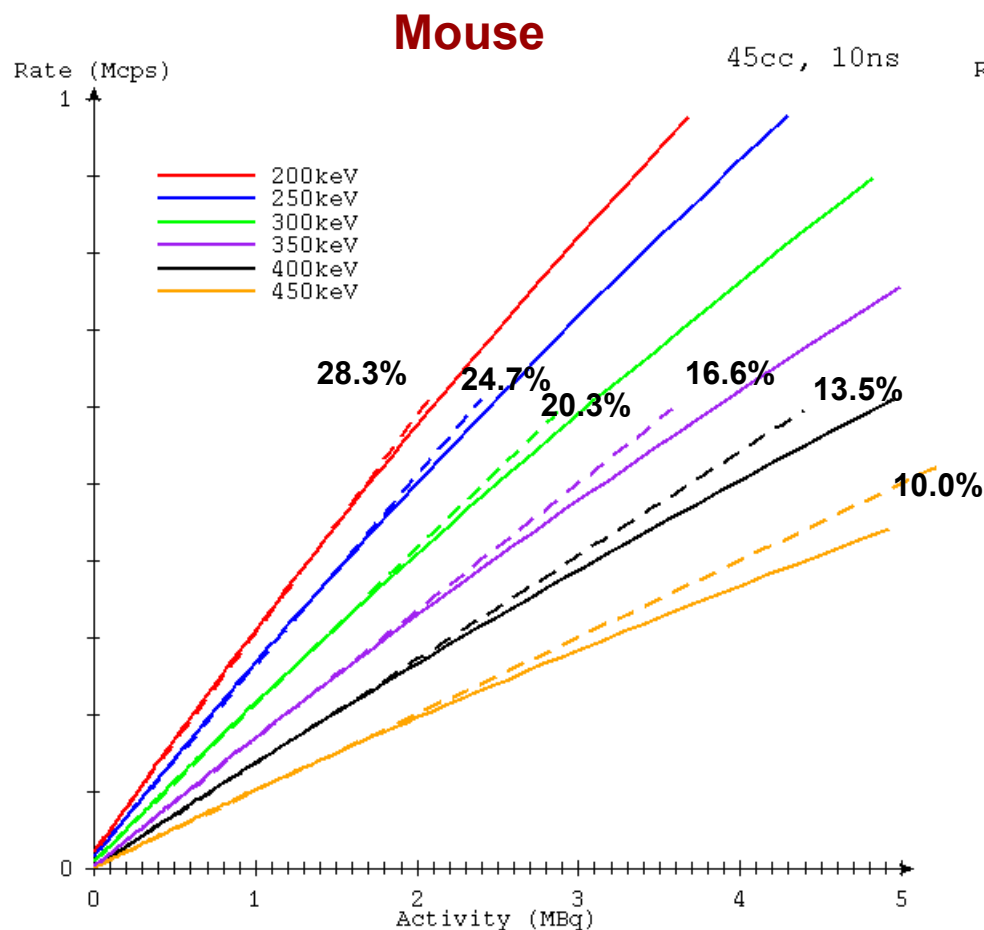


Noise-Equivalent Count Rate

Comparison with reported NECR peaks



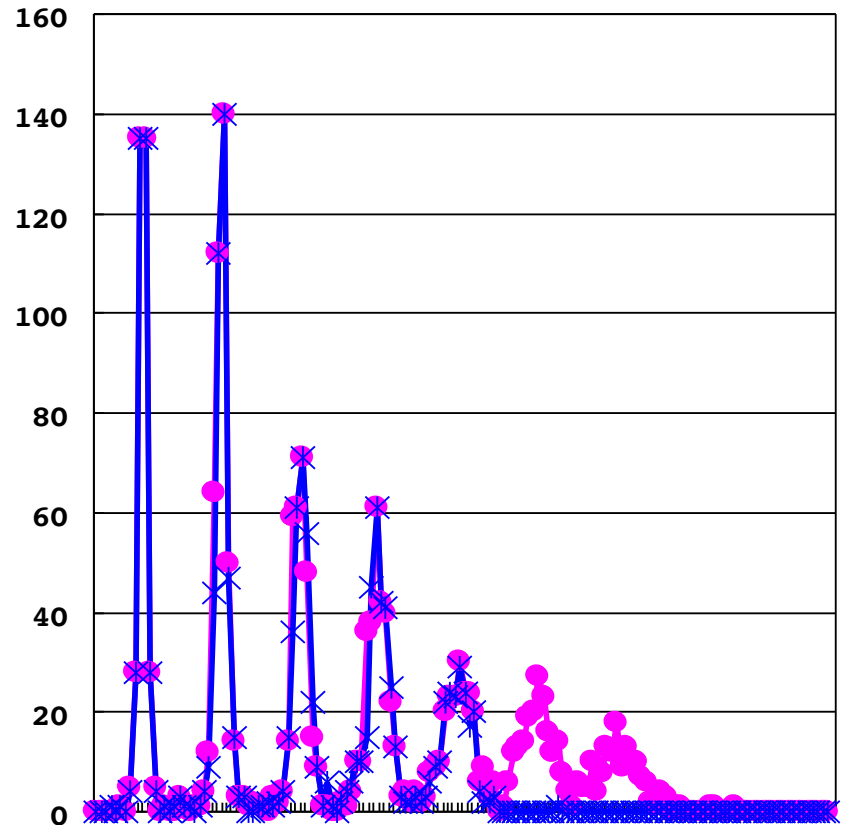
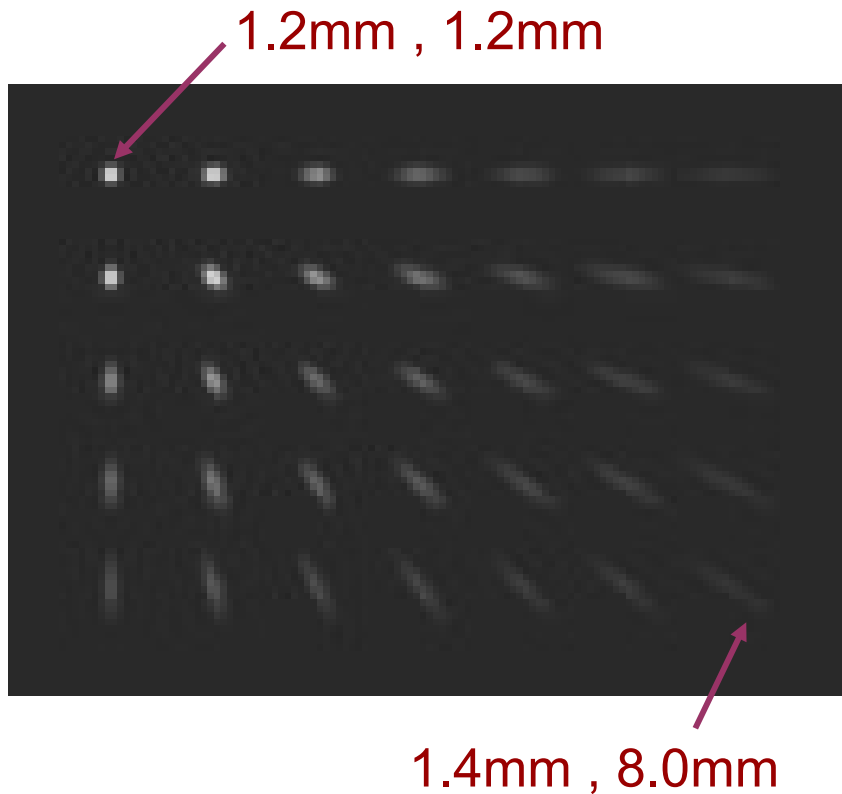
Noise-Equivalent Sensitivity



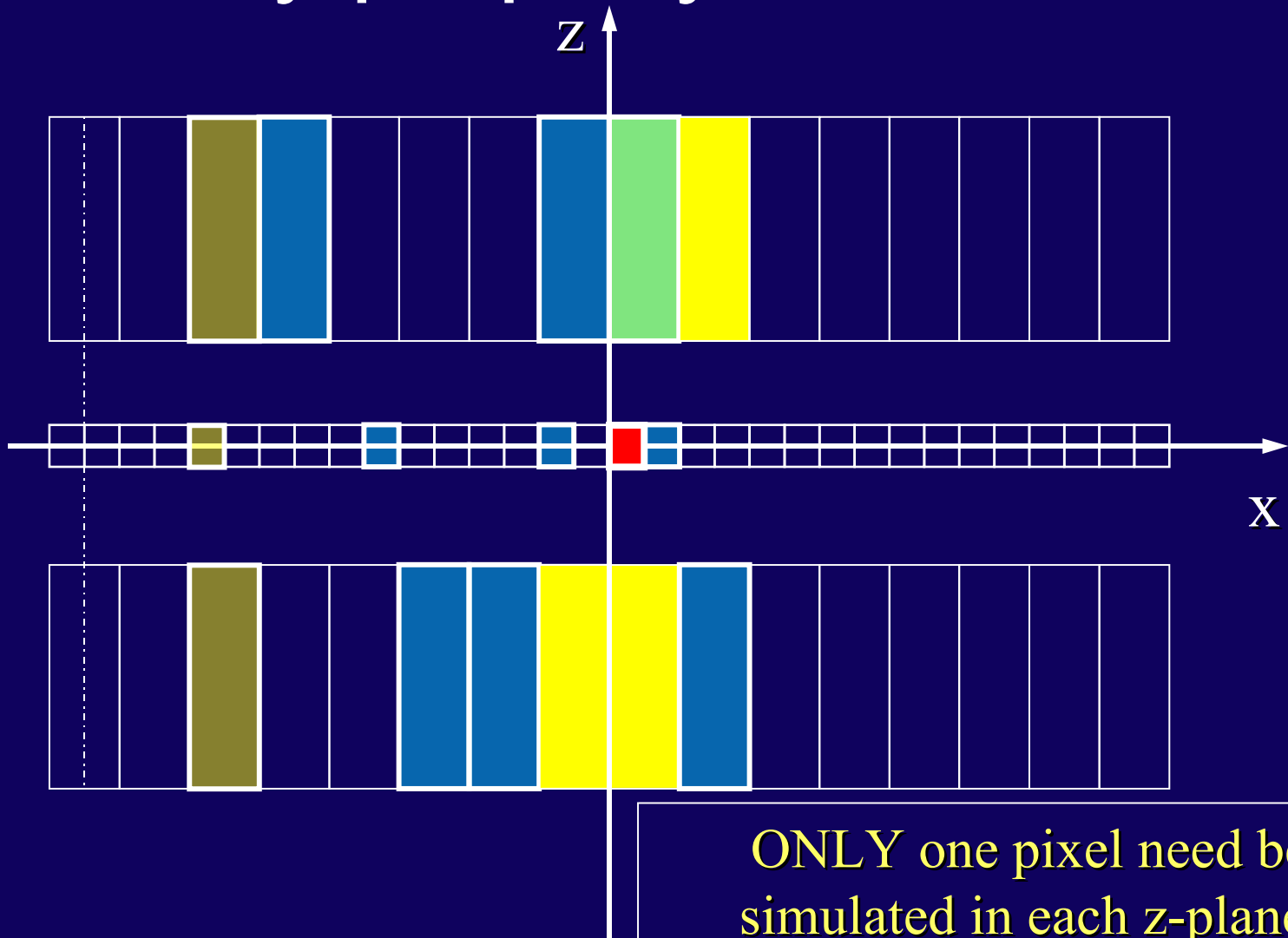
Parallax Errors (DOI blur)

Sensitivity function @central plane

Front-front layer



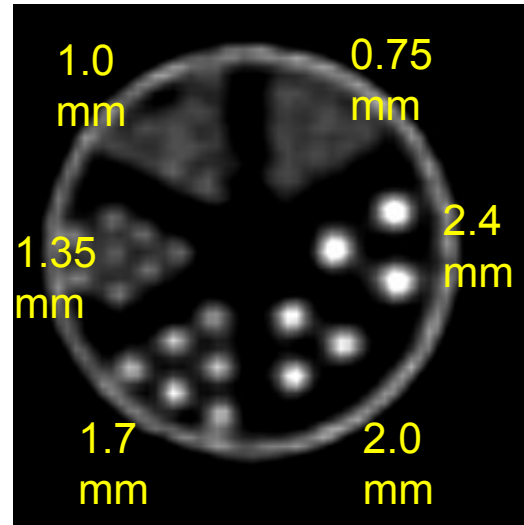
Symmetry property



FDG resolution phantom

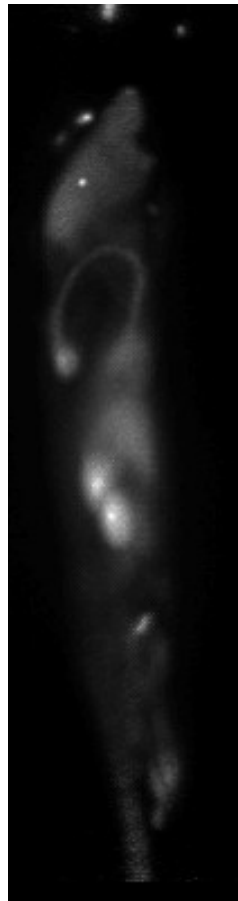


Ideal line integral

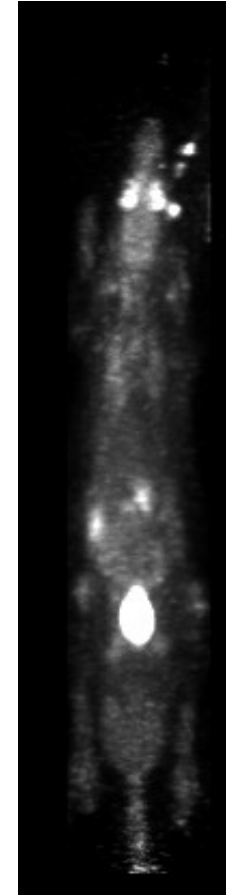
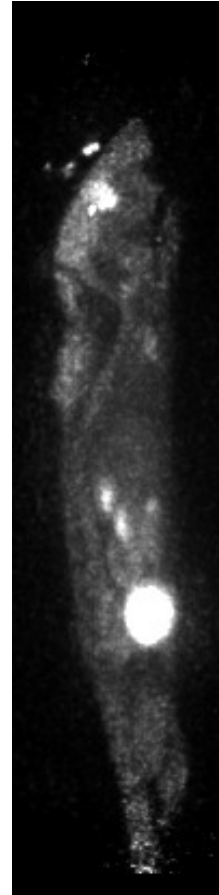
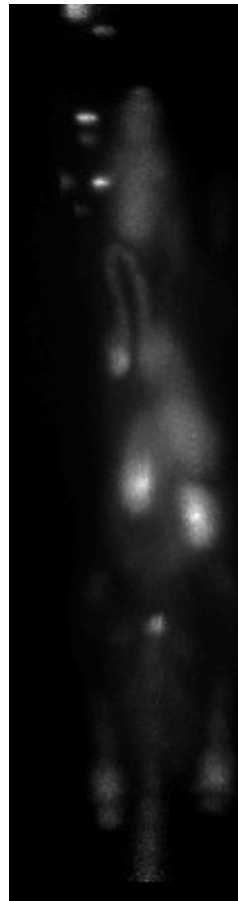


Modeling the
responses by MC
simulation

Initial FDG-rat images



Ideal line integral



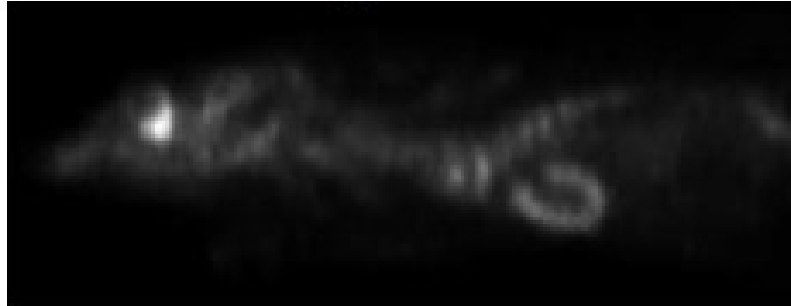
Modeling response

Initial FDG-rat Images

Coronal



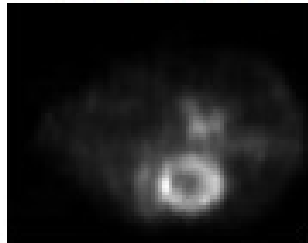
Sagittal



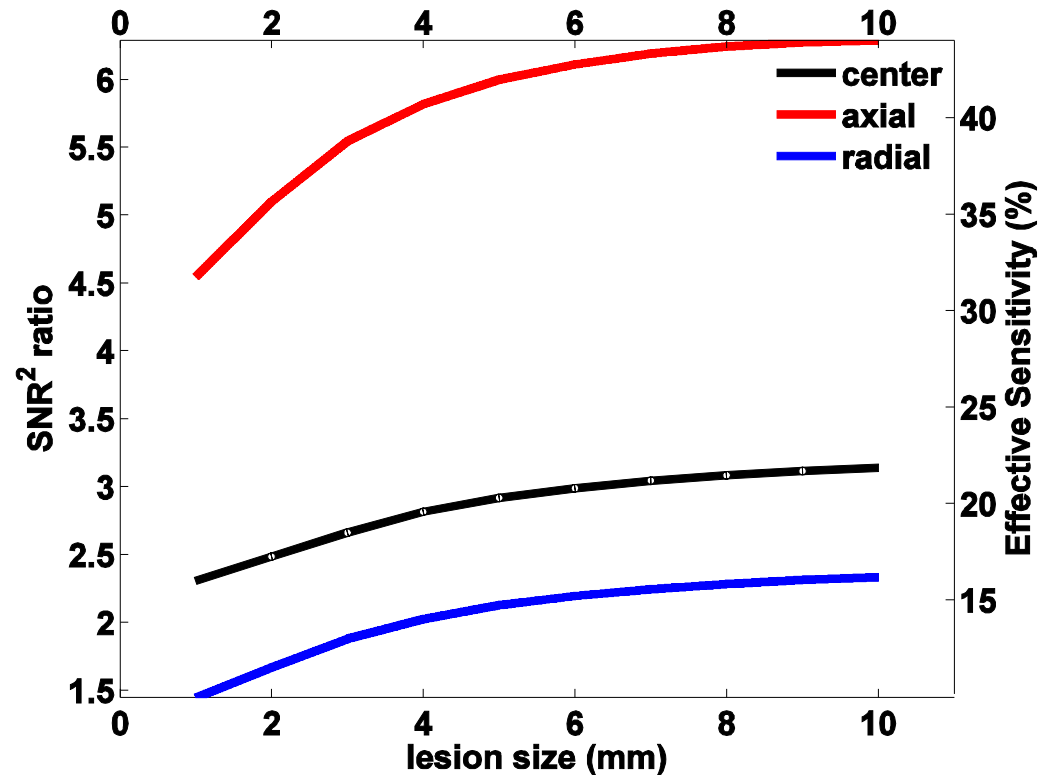
MIP



Transaxial



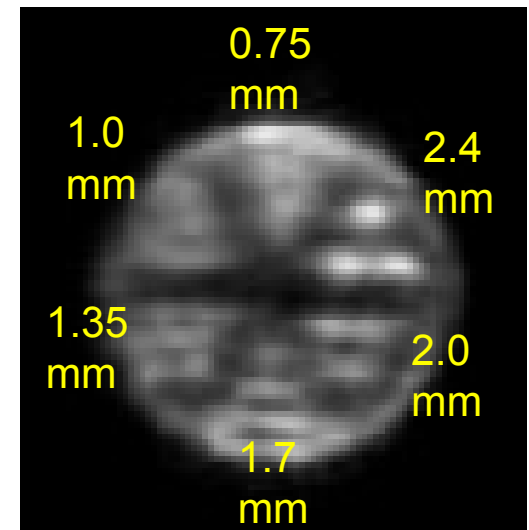
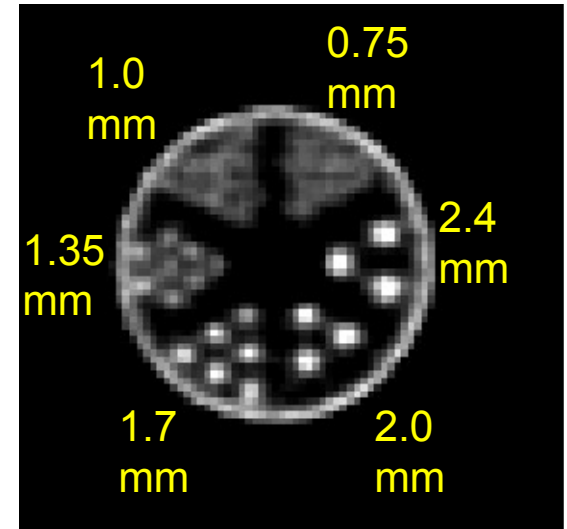
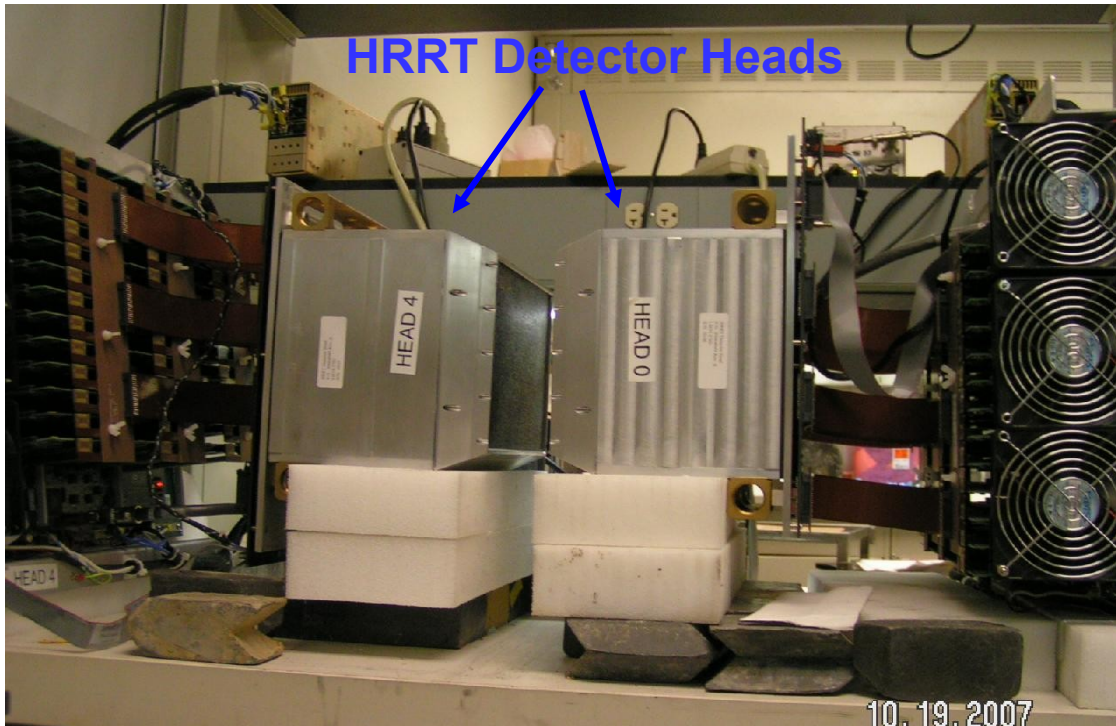
Effective sensitivity



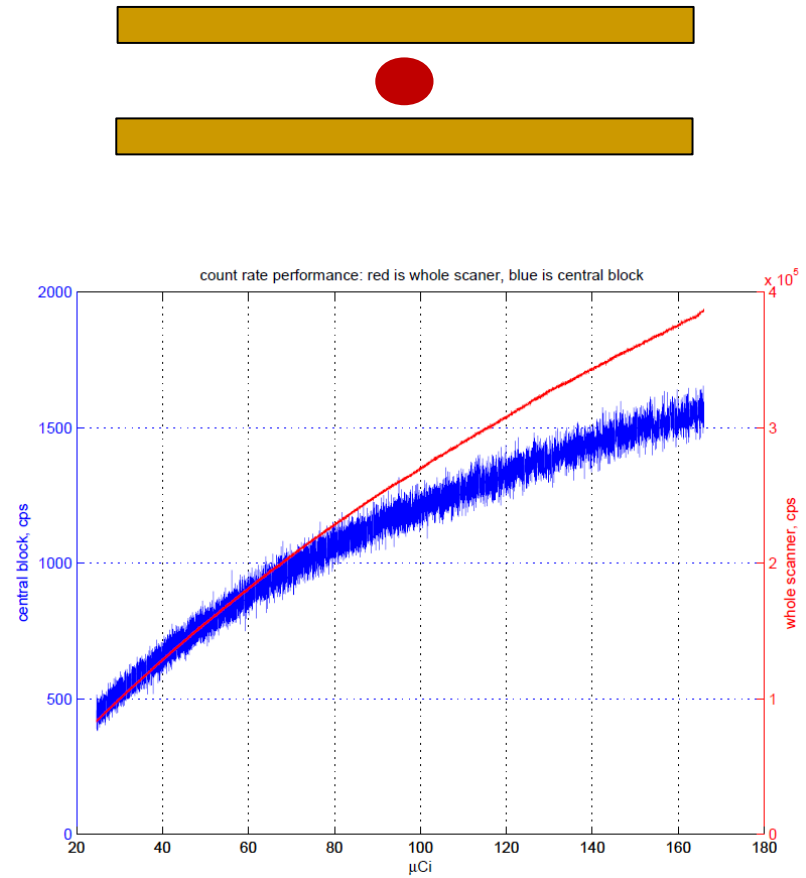
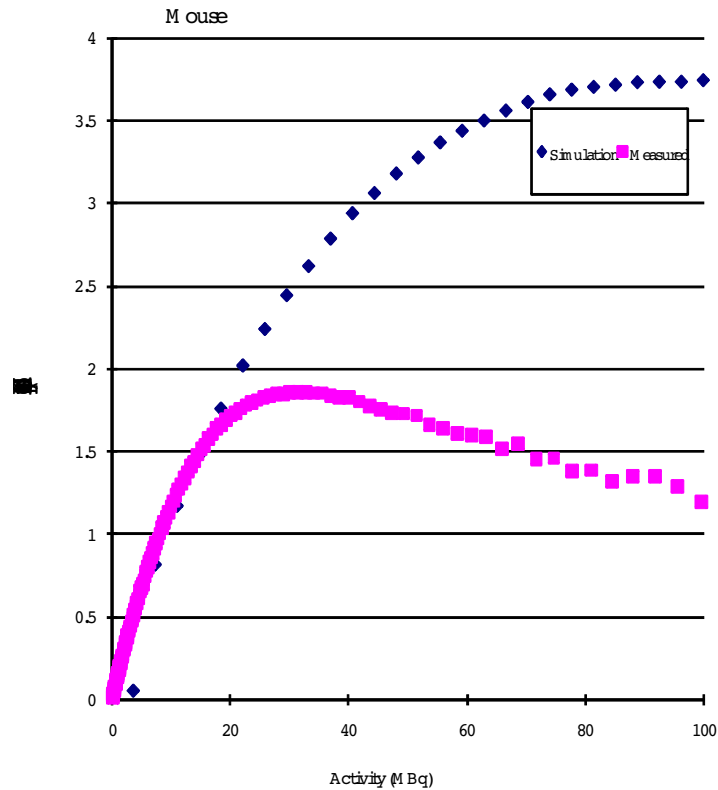
**Reference system: microPET FOCUS geometry, 7%
quoted central sensitivity, 1.35mm stationary resolution**



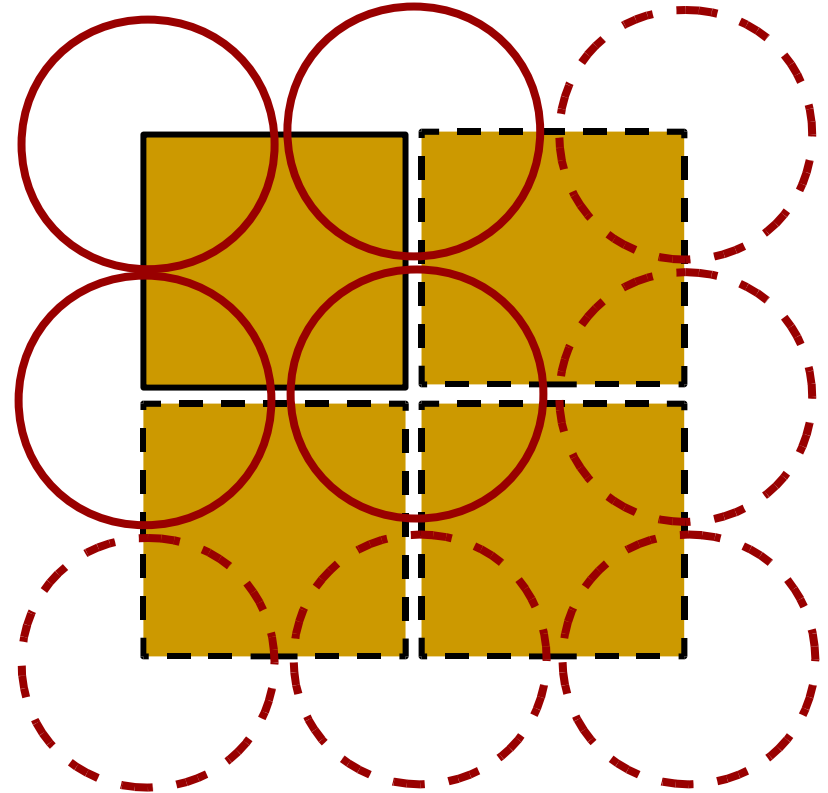
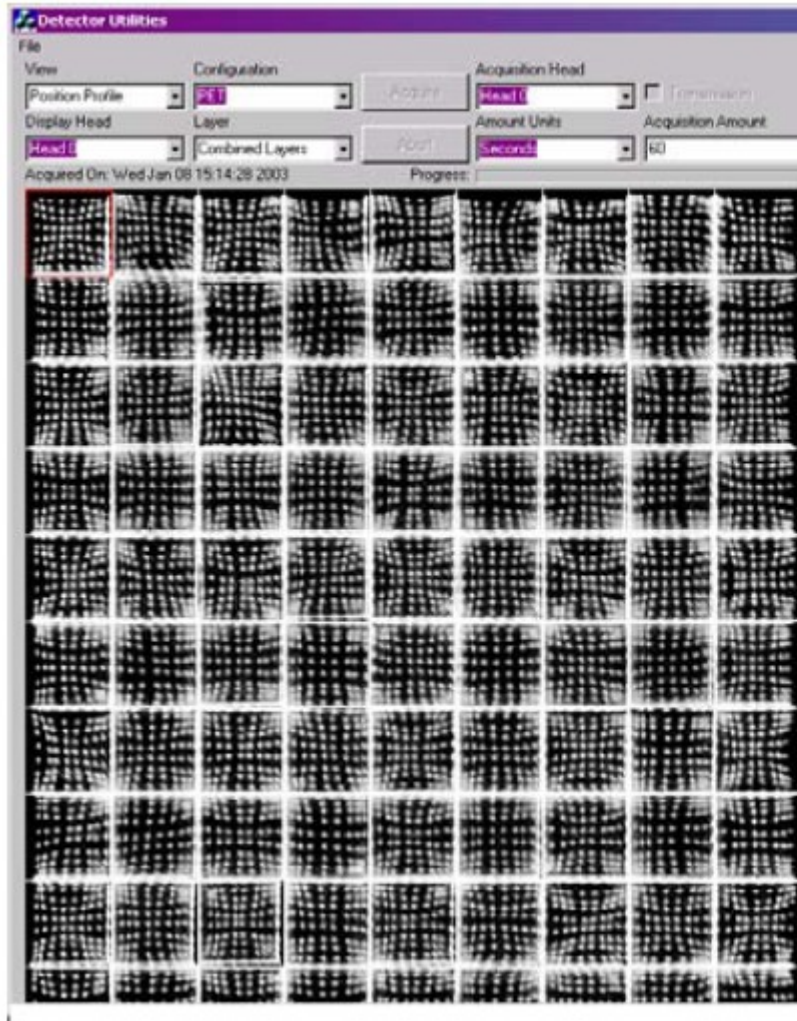
Challenges



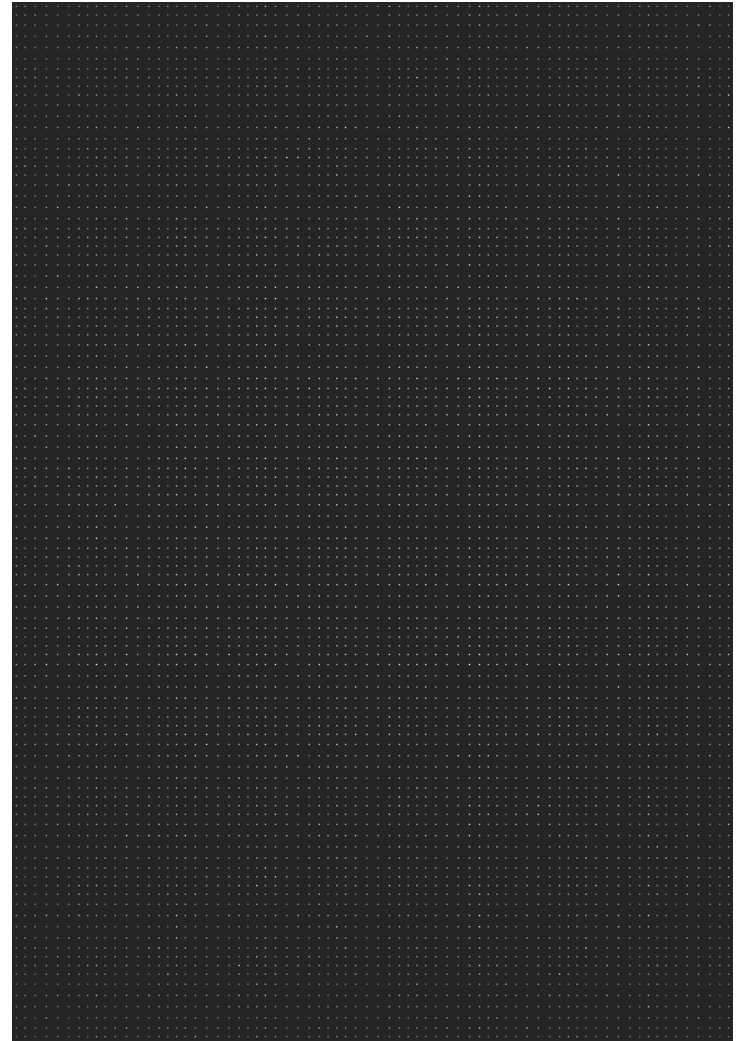
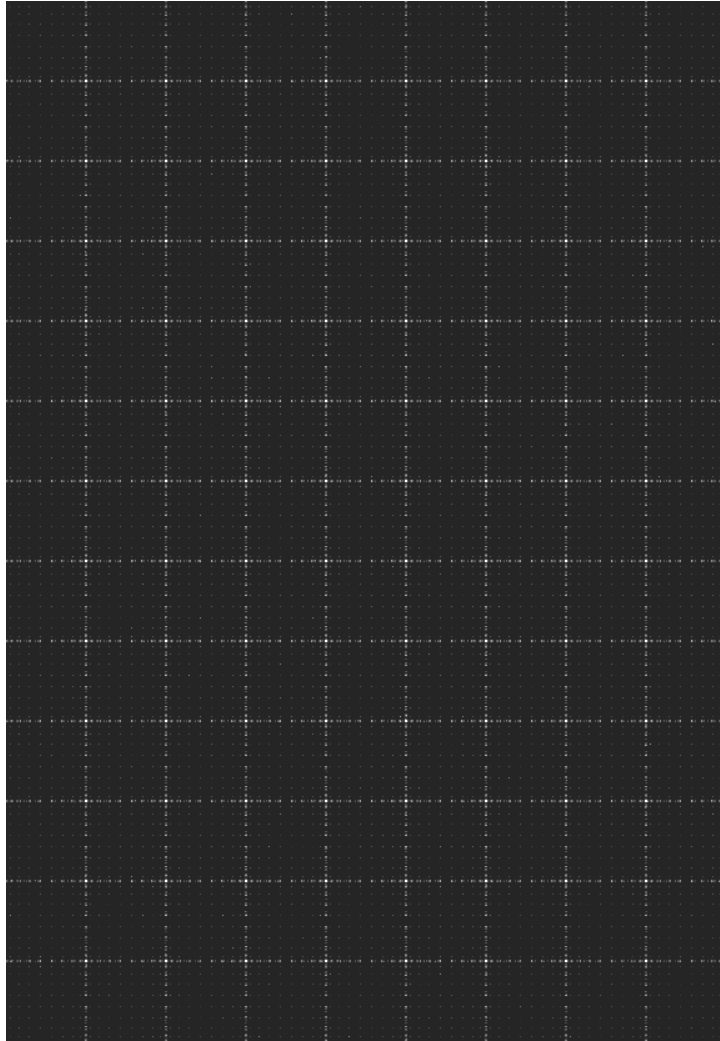
Challenges (cont'd)



Challenges (cont'd)



Challenges (cont'd)



Summary & Conclusions

- High sensitivity and NECR at low activity
 - ♦ Reduced dose in imaging
 - ♦ Better contrast-to-noise ratio, lower tracer concentrations
 - ♦ Improved temporal resolution
 - ♦ Following tracers over a longer period of time
- Image spatial resolution through accurate image reconstruction
- High effective sensitivity can be achieved
- Challenges: resolution normal to detectors; count-rate performance; cross-talk in PQS

